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The Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure (DP-100) certification has become a basic requirement to advance rapidly in the information technology sector. Since Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure (DP-100) actual dumps are vital to prepare quickly for the examination. Therefore, you will need them if you desire to ace the Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure (DP-100) exam in a short time.

Microsoft DP-100 Certification Exam is a comprehensive test designed to assess the candidate's knowledge and expertise in designing and implementing data science solutions on the Azure platform. DP-100 exam is designed for data professionals, data scientists, and developers who want to expand their skill set and validate their knowledge of Azure data services. The DP-100 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data exploration and preparation, modeling, deployment, and monitoring.

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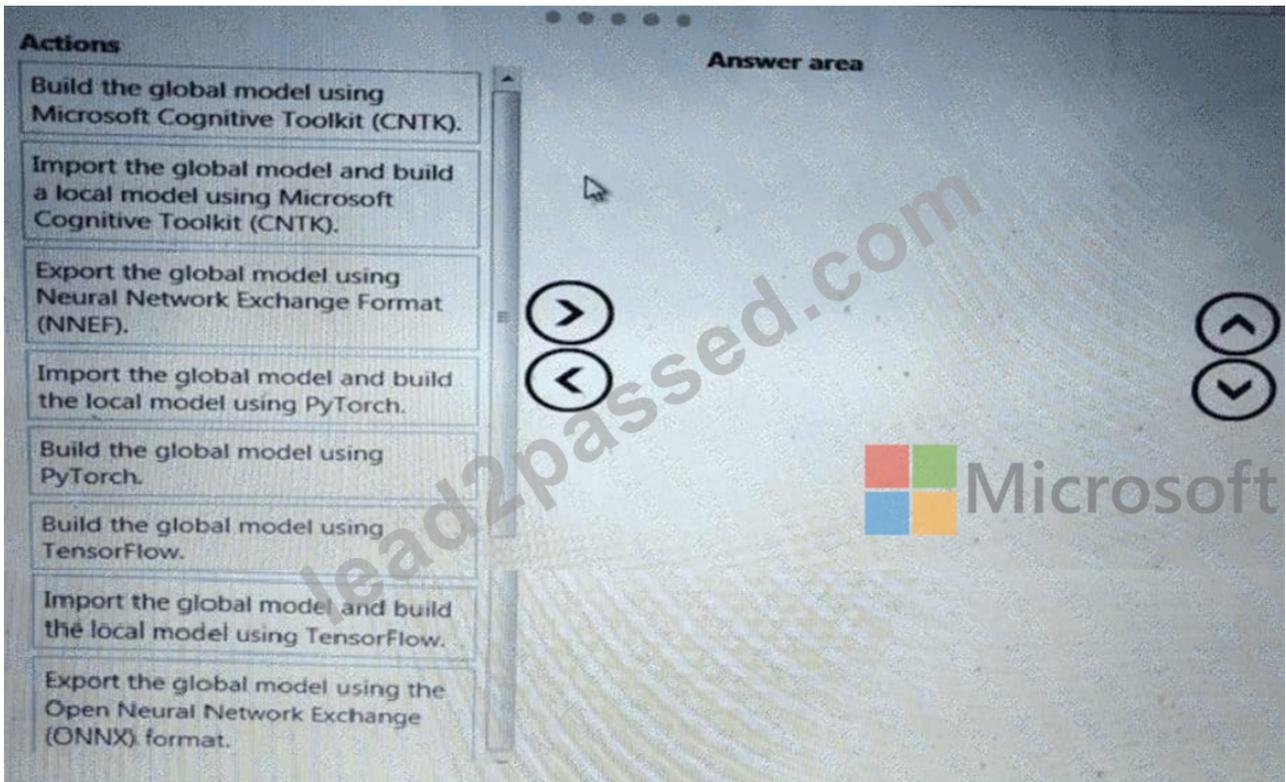
Now it is a society of abundant capable people, and there are still a lot of industry is lack of talent, such as the IT industry is quite lack of technical talents. Microsoft certification DP-100 exam is one of testing IT technology certification exams. Lead2Passed is a website which provide you a training about Microsoft Certification DP-100 Exam related technical knowledge.

Microsoft Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure Sample Questions (Q377-Q382):

NEW QUESTION # 377

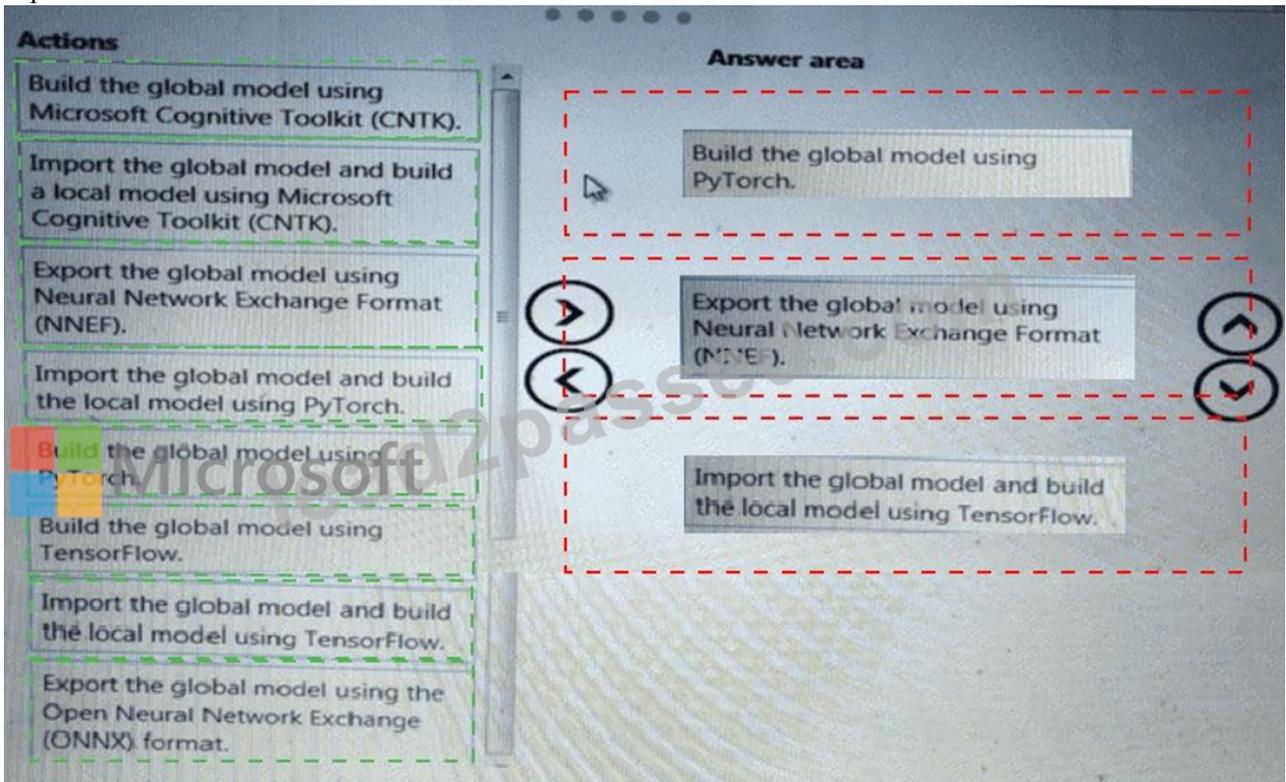
You need to define a process for penalty event detection.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 378

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are using Azure Machine Learning to run an experiment that trains a classification model.

You want to use Hyperdrive to find parameters that optimize the AUC metric for the model. You configure a HyperDriveConfig for the experiment by running the following code:

```
hyperdrive = HyperDriveConfig(estimator=your_estimator,  
    hyperparameter_sampling=your_params,  
    policy=policy,  
    primary_metric_name='AUC',  
    primary_metric_goal=PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,  
    max_total_runs=6,  
    max_concurrent_runs=4)
```



You plan to use this configuration to run a script that trains a random forest model and then tests it with validation data. The label values for the validation data are stored in a variable named `y_test` variable, and the predicted probabilities from the model are stored in a variable named `y_predicted`.

You need to add logging to the script to allow Hyperdrive to optimize hyperparameters for the AUC metric.

Solution: Run the following code:

```
import numpy as np  
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score  
# code to train model omitted  
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_predicted)  
print(np.float(auc))
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- **B. No**

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Use a solution with `logging.info(message)` instead.

Note: Python printing/logging example:

`logging.info(message)`

Destination: Driver logs, Azure Machine Learning designer

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-debug-pipelines>

NEW QUESTION # 379

You need to correct the model fit issue.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

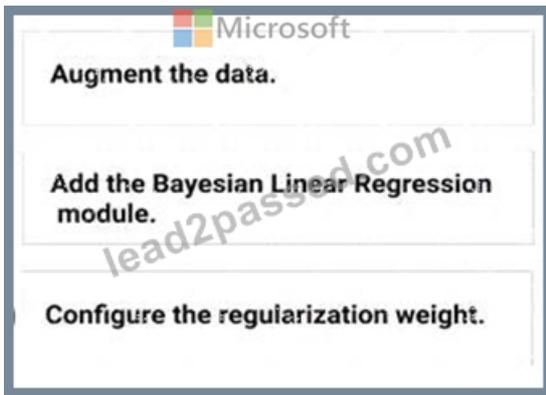
Actions	Answer Area
Add the Ordinal Regression module.	
Add the Two-Class Averaged Perception module.	
Augment the data.	
Add the Bayesian Linear Regression module.	
Decrease the memory size for L-BFGS.	
Add the Multiclass Decision Jungle module.	
Configure the regularization weight.	

Answer:

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Add the Ordinal Regression module.	Augment the data.
Add the Two-Class Averaged Perception module.	Add the Bayesian Linear Regression module.
Augment the data.	Configure the regularization weight.
Add the Bayesian Linear Regression module.	
Decrease the memory size for L-BFGS.	
Add the Multiclass Decision Jungle module.	
Configure the regularization weight.	

Explanation



Step 1: Augment the data

Scenario: Columns in each dataset contain missing and null values. The datasets also contain many outliers.

Step 2: Add the Bayesian Linear Regression module.

Scenario: You produce a regression model to predict property prices by using the Linear Regression and Bayesian Linear Regression modules.

Step 3: Configure the regularization weight.

Regularization typically is used to avoid overfitting. For example, in L2 regularization weight, type the value to use as the weight for L2 regularization. We recommend that you use a non-zero value to avoid overfitting.

Scenario:

Model fit: The model shows signs of overfitting. You need to produce a more refined regression model that reduces the overfitting.

NEW QUESTION # 380

You are performing feature engineering on a dataset.

You must add a feature named CityName and populate the column value with the text London.

You need to add the new feature to the dataset.

Which Azure Machine Learning Studio module should you use?

- A. Latent Dirichlet Allocation
- **B. Edit Metadata**
- C. Execute Python Script
- D. Preprocess Text

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Typical metadata changes might include marking columns as features.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/edit-metadata> Testlet 1 Case study Overview

You are a data scientist in a company that provides data science for professional sporting events. Models will use global and local market data to meet the following business goals:

Understand sentiment of mobile device users at sporting events based on audio from crowd reactions.

Assess a user's tendency to respond to an advertisement.

Customize styles of ads served on mobile devices.

Use video to detect penalty events

Current environment

Media used for penalty event detection will be provided by consumer devices. Media may include

images and videos captured during the sporting event and shared using social media. The images and videos will have varying sizes and formats.

The data available for model building comprises of seven years of sporting event media. The sporting

event media includes; recorded video transcripts or radio commentary, and logs from related social media feeds captured during the sporting events.

Crowd sentiment will include audio recordings submitted by event attendees in both mono and stereo

formats.

Penalty detection and sentiment

Data scientists must build an intelligent solution by using multiple machine learning models for penalty event detection.

Data scientists must build notebooks in a local environment using automatic feature engineering and model building in machine learning pipelines.

Notebooks must be deployed to retrain by using Spark instances with dynamic worker allocation.

Notebooks must execute with the same code on new Spark instances to recode only the source of the data.

Global penalty detection models must be trained by using dynamic runtime graph computation during training.

Local penalty detection models must be written by using BrainScript.

Experiments for local crowd sentiment models must combine local penalty detection data.

Crowd sentiment models must identify known sounds such as cheers and known catch phrases.

Individual crowd sentiment models will detect similar sounds.

All shared features for local models are continuous variables.

Shared features must use double precision. Subsequent layers must have aggregate running mean and standard deviation metrics available.

Advertisements

During the initial weeks in production, the following was observed:

Ad response rated declined.

Drops were not consistent across ad styles.

The distribution of features across training and production data are not consistent

Analysis shows that, of the 100 numeric features on user location and behavior, the 47 features that come from location sources are being used as raw features. A suggested experiment to remedy the bias and variance issue is to engineer 10 linearly uncorrelated features.

Initial data discovery shows a wide range of densities of target states in training data used for crowd sentiment models.

All penalty detection models show inference phases using a Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) are running too slow.

Audio samples show that the length of a catch phrase varies between 25%-47% depending on region

The performance of the global penalty detection models shows lower variance but higher bias when comparing training and validation sets. Before implementing any feature changes, you must confirm the bias and variance using all training and validation cases.

Ad response models must be trained at the beginning of each event and applied during the sporting event.

Market segmentation models must optimize for similar ad response history.

Sampling must guarantee mutual and collective exclusivity between local and global segmentation models that share the same features.

Local market segmentation models will be applied before determining a user's propensity to respond to an advertisement.

Ad response models must support non-linear boundaries of features.

The ad propensity model uses a cut threshold is 0.45 and retrains occur if weighted Kappa deviated from 0.1 +/- 5%.

The ad propensity model uses cost factors shown in the following diagram:

		Actual	
		1	0
Predicted	0	1	2
	1	2	1

The ad propensity model uses proposed cost factors shown in the following diagram:

		Actual	
		1	0
Predicted	0	1	5
	1	5	1

Performance curves of current and proposed cost factor scenarios are shown in the following diagram:



NEW QUESTION # 381

You are using Azure Machine Learning to train machine learning models. You need a compute target on which to remotely run the training script. You run the following Python code:

```

from azureml.core.compute import ComputeTarget, AmlCompute
from azureml.core.compute_target import ComputeTargetException
the_cluster_name = "NewCompute"
config = AmlCompute.provisioning_configuration(vm_size='STANDARD_D2', max_nodes=3)
the_cluster = ComputeTarget.create(ws, the_cluster_name, config)

```

Answer Area

- The compute is created in the same region as the Machine Learning workspace. Yes No
- The compute resource created by the code is displayed as a compute cluster in Azure Machine Learning studio. Yes No
- The minimum number of nodes will be zero. Yes No

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area Microsoft

The compute is created in the same region as the Machine Learning service workspace.

The compute resource created by the code is displayed as a compute cluster in Azure Machine Learning studio.

The minimum number of nodes will be zero.

Yes No

Explanation

Microsoft Yes No

The compute is created in the same region as the Machine Learning service workspace.

The compute resource created by the code is displayed as a compute cluster in Azure Machine Learning studio.

The minimum number of nodes will be zero.

Box 1: Yes

The compute is created within your workspace region as a resource that can be shared with other users.

Box 2: Yes

It is displayed as a compute cluster.

View compute targets

1. To see all compute targets for your workspace, use the following steps:
2. Navigate to Azure Machine Learning studio.
3. Under Manage, select Compute.
4. Select tabs at the top to show each type of compute target.

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning

my-ws > Compute

Compute

Compute instances Compute clusters Inference clusters Attached compute

Get started with Azure Machine Learning notebooks and R scripts by creating a compute instance

Choose from a selection of CPU or GPU instances preconfigured with popular tools such as JupyterLab, Jupyter, and RStudio, ML packages, deep learning frameworks, and GPU drivers. [Learn more](#)

Create

Box 3: Yes

min_nodes is not specified, so it defaults to 0.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.compute.azuremlcompute.azuremlcomputeprovis>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-create-attach-compute-studio>

NEW QUESTION # 382

